

Good s117 Morning

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch
With the Co-operation of the Office of Admiral (Submarines)

The Mormons

"What they believe" By J. M. Bardon

THE religion of the Mormons or as they should more correctly be called adherents of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," is widely misunderstood. In the popular mind the Mormons are associated chiefly with polygamy, but they claim to have abolished polygamy in 1890. Polygamy, however, was given them, they say, as a divine revelation from Heaven, to their founder, Smith. Theoretically, it is still retained.

The Mormons to-day number, perhaps, 600,000 persons in the U.S.A.—an increase of about 300,000 since 1900. Although polygamy was announced as having been completely abandoned, the Reed Snoot investigation some years later proved that it was still a doctrine.

Of all churchgoers in the State of Utah about 90 per cent, are Mormons, and they form an appreciable percentage of the churchgoers in the States of Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona.

They have been active in missionary work in recent years in Britain and other countries.

The sect was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, in New York State, and it was registered as a religious society conforming with the laws of State. The history of the Mormons from that time until 1890 was stormy. Their neighbours—were hostile and Joseph Smith and his adherents moved to

Kirtland, in Ohio, and then again through the disapproval of neighbours, to Nauvoo, in Illinois. In this city the Mormons were attacked by a local paper. Smith had become Mayor owing to the preponderance of the Mormon vote, and ordered the paper to be closed down.

This roused the fury of the citizens and the Governor ordered Smith to Carthage to answer charges, and he was lodged in prison.

But the mob feared he would get free and attacked the goal. They shot Joseph Smith and his brother, Hiram, dead as the two tried to escape. Thus Smith and his brother became "martyrs."

Smith was succeeded as leader of the Mormons by Brigham Young, an Englishman, the most famous name in the religion, a man of great ability and a considerable leader.

POLYGAMY TROUBLE

For a time they continued in Nauvoo, the "City of Beauty," but in 1848, under constant "persecution," they moved to Utah. There by hard work they prospered, but they continued to excite opposition amongst their fellow countrymen, chiefly because of the doctrine of polygamy.

It is claimed by the Mormons that only a small proportion of the Mormons ever seem to have indulged in plural marriage. However, they were prosecuted and in 1890 the Supreme Court

of the United States sustained a judgment against polygamy.

The then President, Wilford Woodruff thereupon announced his intention of submitting to the law and issued a "manifesto," advising all others to do the same.

The complete truth of these early days may never be known as charges and countercharges were constantly made.

In 1896, Utah, which had been created a State in 1850, was admitted to the Union under that name, although the Mormons wanted it to be called "Deseret."

Generally the Mormons to-day are good citizens. They abstain from the use of tobacco, tea, and alcohol. They claim to accept the Bible as a divine revelation, and also the Book of Mormon, as a divine revelation.

According to their beliefs Joseph Smith was noted "at an early age" for his piety—opponents say he was a crystal-gazer—and having read in the Scriptures the text: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

So Smith went into a wood and there saw a vision to two Personages, One of Whom said: "This is my beloved Son, hear Him."

Smith said he was told not to join any sect, but that he would be told later what to do. Then he had other visions,



Brigham Young, native of Lancashire, President, Prophet and Revelator of the Mormon Church. He had 27 known wives and many more sealed to him for eternity. Said to be one of the most forceful preachers of the faith.

one from an angel who told him about a buried book of gold plates which Smith was to dig up.

The plates were "dug up" and Smith said they were engraved with strange characters—"half Arabic, half Egyptian"—and it was from these characters that the Book of Mormon was translated. The translation was done "by the aid of the Urim and Thummim" and Smith sat in one screened portion of a room and spoke the translations as he was guided.

The writer of the plates was one, Mormon by name, the last of a tribe that had come from Palestine to America centuries ago. Hence the name, Mormons.

The book purports to be a history of America from the time of the Tower of Babel. Its accuracy has often been attacked.

Briefly the Mormons believe that God is a person like men, "with body parts and passions"; that He is married and that Jesus is His natural son.

They believe that we cannot know who was God's father and mother as that is too distant for human understanding; but all good Mormons will, in time, reside in special celestial spheres and become "gods" of their descendants.

They believe in "baptism by immersion," and also in "baptism for the dead," which means that a Mormon can be baptised for his forefathers (and mothers) to give them a chance of being "saved."

It is still possible, apparently, for a Mormon to be married "for time," and also "for eternity," and he can "seal" a wife or two as his in the future life.

They believe in "the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing," etc. At the same time they hold, or the church at first held for them, many commercial concerns. In Salt Lake City to-day they have a large store, the Z.C.M.I.—Zion Co-operative Mutual Institution—which furnishes them with goods of all descriptions.

The sect is governed by the President, or Prophet, and two lesser Presidents with Apostles, and other officials.

Like other sects Mormonism has had schisms. There is one portion who believe that in giving way over the question of polygamy, the church as founded, was "betrayed." They are mostly in Missouri.

Throw bricks at us if you like (the Editor is building a house, anyway), but for goodness sake WRITE !

Address :
"Good Morning,"
c/o Dept. of C.N.I.,
Admiralty, London, S.W.1.



Leading Stoker G. Madison on leave with his wife at Waltham Cross.

Shop Talk

By Derek Heberton

A "floating island," packed with Japanese troops, has been sunk by a British submarine off Southern Burma.

This "phenomenon," as the commanding officer of the submarine, Lieut. A. G. Chandler, R.N.R., described it, was encountered during a patrol on which the submarine destroyed 20 enemy coastal craft and set shore installations ablaze with gunfire.

"I was called to the periscope by the officer of the watch to look at something which he described as 'queer,'" said Lieut. Chandler, "and I saw what appeared to be an island with two palm trees and hibiscus and other foliage entwining them. The 'island' was moving rapidly about a mile from us.

"After I had been studying this phenomenon for a little while a number of heads became visible among the foliage, and I knew then that it was a Japanese landing craft of unusually large size, loaded with stores and crowded with at least 100 Japanese troops."

Lieut. Chandler gave orders to close at speed and prepare for gun action. "We surfaced about a thousand yards on the starboard quarter of 'Cocoanut Grove,'" he said "and opened fire with our 4-inch gun and Oerlikon. On sighting me the enemy turned hard to port, but the second round of 4-inch hit him right aft. With a terrific explosion the stern blew off, and up went stores and

flame. "Japanese troops left in the forward half of the vessel hastily put on their life-jackets and jumped overboard. By this time, after continuous pounding by our gun, there was nothing left of the craft, but a sheet of flame over a large area sent up a wide column of smoke 100 feet high.

"It was obvious that the craft had been carrying a quantity of petrol besides other stores and troops.

"Even if survivors had been willing to be picked up it was almost impossible to get near them owing to the flames that were leaping up savagely around the wreckage."

On returning from this patrol after destroying 19 small vessels and other landing craft, the submarine was attacked by Japanese aircraft.

A formation of six twin-engined monoplanes dived out of low cloud a mile astern of us," said the Commanding Officer. "At 500 feet, they broke formation to attack us. Their bombs dropped well wide of us, and we had no further trouble from them."



ONCE again I quote the London Gazette in re-printing the following lists of awards to the Submarine Service.

Says the Gazette:—
"For marked courage, devo-

tion to duty, and coolness in action in successful patrols while serving in one of H.M. Submarines."

Bar to the D.S.C.

Temp. Acting Lieut.-Comm. Edward Preston Young, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.V.R.

D.S.C.

Lieut. (E) William Henry Ray, D.S.M., R.N.

Bar to the D.S.M.

Acting C.P.O. Coxn. Francis Gordon Selby, D.S.M.

D.S.M.

Temp. Stoker P.O. Arthur Charles Jamieson; Temp. L-Sto. Ronald Albert Hewetson; E.A. Walter Rudolph Cottrell; Tel. Neville Arthur Charles Greenway.



The Mormon Tabernacle, in Temple Block, Salt Lake City, as it was in 1871. There isn't a nail or piece of iron in the structure, all fastenings are of wood. Designed by Brigham Young, who was a carpenter by trade.

Mentions.

Lieut. Richard Locke Blake, R.N.; Temp. Lieut. Richard George Wade, R.N.V.R.; Temp. P.O. Tel. Cyril Ernest Brown; Temp. L-Seaman Ernest George May; Temp. L-Stoker Thomas O'Donnell; A.B. Geoffrey F. Richards.

Well done, gents. I'll see you at the Palace.



IT was Lieut.-Commander Young who was the first R.N.V.R. officer to command an operational submarine.

He has recently returned to this country after a period in the Far East with Storm in which he raided the Japanese-held harbour of Port Owen, and carried out many other exploits in a year of campaigning along the enemy's supply routes off Southern Burma.

Speaking of Lieut.-Commander Young's record, the officer commanding the Far Eastern Flotilla with which Storm operated, said:—

In a series of patrols in shallow and often restricted waters, Storm's intrepid commanding officer, with the full support of his well-trained team of officers and men, has made history for the British Submarine Service.

"The first officer of the R.N.V.R. to command a submarine, Lieut.-Comm. Young has carried out his patrols with almost unbelievable audacity combined with cool judgment and profound sagacity, and has

shown what results can be obtained in the most meagre areas, by bold and determined leadership.



WHEN we get around the countryside making calls for family stories, it occasionally happens that we find the submariner whose family we are out to interview, is home on leave and opens the door to us himself.

When this happens twice in the same day we are really surprised, but that's just what V.E.-day.

Getting around the Enfield area we bumped into L-Sto. Joe Maddison and Mrs. Maddison doing some shopping in Woolworths, in Waltham Cross. Joe was lucky enough to be home on V.E.-day, but he sends best wishes to all his shipmates who had not the same good fortune, and says a special "Hallo" to St. Charlie Gofton on H.M. Submarine Trump.

It was on the same day that we called at 7, Eastfield-road, Waltham Cross, hoping to get some news for Tel. Glyn South, but what we got was our second surprise.

Glyn himself opened the door to us. He'd just got back from the Mediterranean in time for V.E.-day, and was enjoying the more pleasant English sun in the back garden, where we got a picture of him with his mother, aunt and Cousin Brenda.



Stoker Glyn South poses with his family in another Waltham Cross picture.



FLAM IS A BRIGHT BOY

"Before him like a blood-red flag
The bright flamingoes flew;
From morn till night he followed their flight
O'er plains where the tamarind grew,
Till he saw the roofs of the Caffre huts
And the ocean rose to view."

THAT stanza by Longfellow gives a vivid illustration of the majesty of the flamingoes; their gorgeous colouring, their flying ability and their native environment.

They are essentially marsh birds, and are found in large numbers along the banks of the Nile and the Niger in Africa. There, they build their nests in the form of high piles of twigs, and hatch out their drahly-mottled young.

For the first two years the young flamingoes retain this dull colouring, which is a great help in concealing them from enemies while they roam among the reeds.

In their third year they reach maturity and gain their gaily-coloured plumage.

It is then that the magnificent colouring of their wings becomes apparent. They are crimson on the underside, with contrasting black-tipped flight feathers. When spread they completely outshine the outer white plumage with its gentle flush and the slender, deep-coral legs.

Although the long legs are a characteristic of many wading birds, such as the stork and heron, the flamingoes are rather different.

They are not fishing birds, and therefore have no need for the long-pointed bill. They feed on insects that they dig up from the mud at the bottom of the marshes, and for this purpose their coral-coloured bills are shaped like a scoop. The eyes are another unusual

feature. Most birds have dark and obvious eyes, but the flamingoes, keen-sighted though they are, have white eyes which are almost indiscernible among the white feathers of the head.

It is unfortunate that in England a colony of flamingoes in flight may never be seen, because they are a truly magnificent sight. Those at the London Zoo, however, are pinioned, and the beauty of their colouring is revealed only when a breeze causes them to spread their wings.

Although the London flamingoes are apparently quite acclimatised, and remain out in all but the very coldest weather, they have never been known to breed in captivity.

In fact, their general timidity and lack of interest during the mating season has earned them the reputation of being the most well-behaved creatures at the Zoo.

For ten years now they have been in their own enclosure, and any day they may be seen either sleeping—their long necks curled under a wing—or stretched to their full height of four feet, preening themselves.

It is probable that even in ten years' time these strange birds will still be casting their reflections in their own still pool, indolently regardless of their surroundings, dreaming perhaps of flights in Egypt with the camarined plains beneath them and the ocean ahead.

C. R.

USELESS EUSTACE



"Don't rush me! I'm swearin' on nuthin' - I haven't read properly first!"

How D'you Kiss ?

asks Dan Quare

"I'M going to kiss that guy like he's never been kissed before" is the promising last line to a current popular song.

Casual acquaintance with those who kiss and are kissed seems to show that although the war did much for us it did not improve the technique of this most outwardly personal aspect of showing affection.

Fewer love-interest films have been made in Hollywood during the past five years, there are far fewer kissing scenes in war pictures, and the American population of the British Isles and the Continent of Europe has served, among other things, to sow confusion among the ranks of devotees of the various techniques of kissing.

A number of British girls have discovered that their American boy-friends have brought what is to them, after casual flirtations with British boys, a new style of kissing.

And British boys have discovered that lucky Canadian and American girls (and some South Africans, too) have that certain "something" which the girls at home in some cases have not.

It all boils down to rather unglamorous technicalities—whether the kiss is planted on the top lip, the bottom lip, centrally, with the lips tightly closed or half open.

Nobody knows just how the kiss will be given until it is given; you cannot, from facial characteristics alone, tell how the girl is going to kiss, or if the dashing young man's moustache will tickle.

No two people kiss exactly alike. Even if the lip-meeting is identical, the length of the embrace, the tenderness of the breathing and a number of other subtle details do differ very widely from one kisser to the next.

LET US DREAM !

It is a pleasant subject to ruminate on; dreams aren't rationed. But for film directors and the B.B.C. television producers now getting their new feature programmes ready, the technique of kissing comes out of the glamour into the utilitarian category.

You can kiss how you like in private, and only the other partner will complain. But before the film cameras or the television viewer a kiss must be done according to the rules.

First, it has to be a genuine kiss. No screen kisses are now phonies, although in the earlier days of film make-up a true lip-kiss was avoided where possible owing to smurring of facial make-up. Indeed, in recent colour films the heavier make-up necessary caused some lip-smudging, and directors eschewed full-lip close-up kisses.

Now it has to be the real thing. Each scene is rehearsed and then "shot" at least four or five times.

In most cases the first or second "take" is the one the film-editor finally decides to use. But neither the stars doing the kissing nor the director watching from the camera angle know at that moment which will be used.

Human beings are so made that the first kiss is usually the best



In a filmic kiss the stern rule is "no breathing during embracing." The camera wants to record a solid, passionate, kiss; the desire of either partner to breathe during such a scene shows a certain amount of disinterestedness which may spoil the scene.

Pre-war kissing habits which varied between the nations have undergone much of a change. Many French women preferred slightly passionate kisses, fuller and with the lips apart. Russian girls, on the other hand, do not favour too much lip kissing, but prefer hearty cheek kissing near the mouth and the base of the nostrils rather than full lip kissing.

That facial direction is maintained throughout the first part of the kiss. On the screen the girl keeps her lips closed with moderate pressure, during the first part of the embrace. The man's lips are partly opened, in anticipation.

That's how the kiss starts, right up to the moment of contact. Duration? A kiss less than three seconds is merely a peck. Three through the nostrils is customary. full lip kissing.

DRAW WITH JACK GREENALL. The end of this series. Our last plate and a rather ambitious effort. Follow upper diagram carefully. Notice how circles help to construct head and body of deer. To colour this drawing Poster Colours are best, as they dry "flat" and are clean and bright.

MAKING
A
PRETTY
PICTURE



Note how circles form a basis for construction of head and body.

Colour this design. Deer. Fawn Brown. Yellow under tummy, leaves, emerald green, bottom right hand patch, dark green.

JACK GREENALL

Tribute to a Brother Service

Man of woman born, so Godlike in your might,
In wind and storm you cross the skies
By day as well as night,
Your courage steeled and vision clear,
Winged chariots ye ride,
As if from great Olympus mount
Zeus sends you forth in pride.

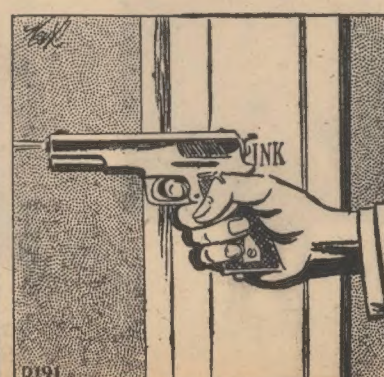
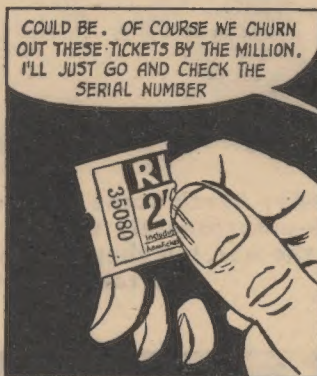
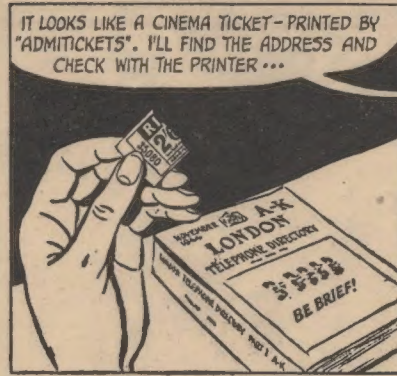
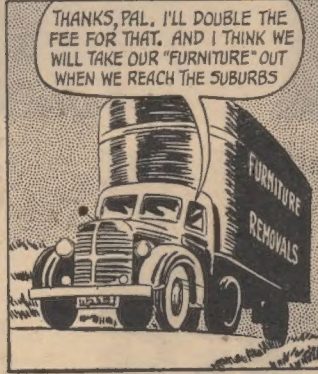
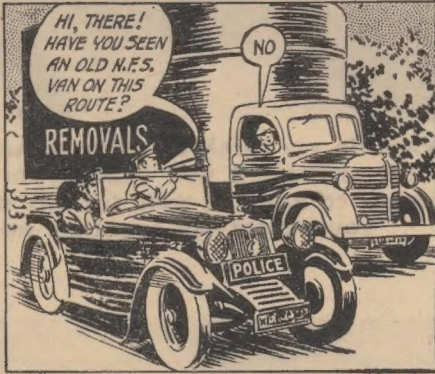
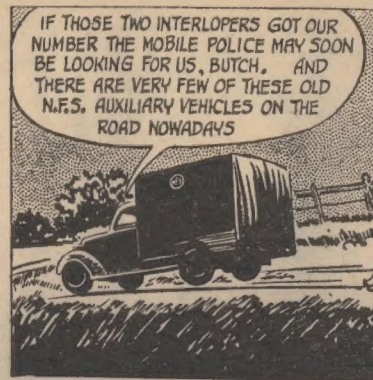
From whence the urge that lures ye on
The elements to tame,
As winging to high Heaven's dome,
To sail thro' beams of light
Perchance beyond the stratosphere,
To probe the infinite.
Are ye the Chosen ones to view,
The Almighty's wondrous plan?

For whom He'll lift the flimsy veil
That blinds the eyes of man.
From seeing life beyond this earth,
And on a higher plane,
Where carnal things are held as nought
Or leased for worldly gain.

Oh, Glorious and Valiant ones
Who fly through boundless space,
In youth's full bloom you've challenged life,
And met Death face to face;
As God's own mortal Son for Man
Did die upon a tree,
So you have given your all, your life,
To save humanity.

M. A. G.

BUCK RYAN



STAMP MARKET NEWS

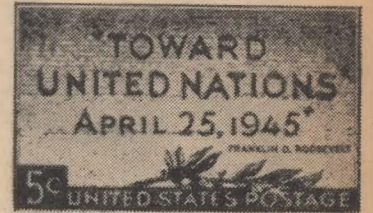
By J.S. Newcombe

THOSE of you who specialise in United States stamps will be interested to hear that the Post Office Department in America keeps a file of documentary data covering every stamp they have issued.

This fact was brought to light following the recent retirement of Robert Calvin King, after 37 years' P.O. Service. A writer in the "Washington Star" suggests that Mr. King knows more about what is in that file than any other person living. A department rule, says the writer, prevented him from discussing the subject.

For example, it would be interesting to know whether or not there is any truth in the oft-repeated report that a New York publicity agent "high - pressured" the Post Office into bringing out the Edison incandescent lamp stamp of 1929, and was paid a fee of 50,000 dollars by the electric light industry for his services in that connection.

Other questions which have arisen from time to time, and still are unanswered, include: Why was the portrait of the Harding stamp changed in 1930? What is the true explanation of the 5-c. Kosciuszko stamp of 1933? Who really "thought up" the Byrd Expedition issue of the same year, originally intended to be sold only at Little America? Whence came the ornamental borders of the Wisconsin commemorative of 1934? Why was the 3-c. Maryland stamp printed in red instead of purple? Who insisted on the carnations of the Mother's Day issue.



Why was the Crater Lake stamp introduced into the National Parks series at the last moment? Is it true that the Michigan stamp of 1935 was requested by the Press agent of the State tourist trade organisation as a "booster" device? Why was Houston shown as an old man and Austin as a relatively young man on the Texas-Alamo stamp of 1936? Who insisted that the Boulder Dam stamp should not bear the legend, "Hoover Dam"?

Another question which Mr. King might answer, if he could talk, is: Why was the Government of the United States unwilling to honour Sir Rowland Hill at the centenary of the first postage stamp in 1940? All sorts of excuses were given, but the truth never yet has been revealed.

The latest mystery is: Why has the beautiful 5-c. Korean stamp, the last in the series honouring enemy-occupied countries, been withdrawn from the Philatelic Agency list after less than two months?

Quite probably all of these many questions could be answered easily enough by any writer having access to the file. It is not suggested that there is anything sinister about any of them. But it is true that the whole story never has been told about any stamp, and yet well might be without harm to anybody.

Illustrated in this column are an International Cross Stamp from Chili; the United States San Francisco commemorative stamp; and a special postcard and first-day cancellation of the Tel-Aviv Exhibition.



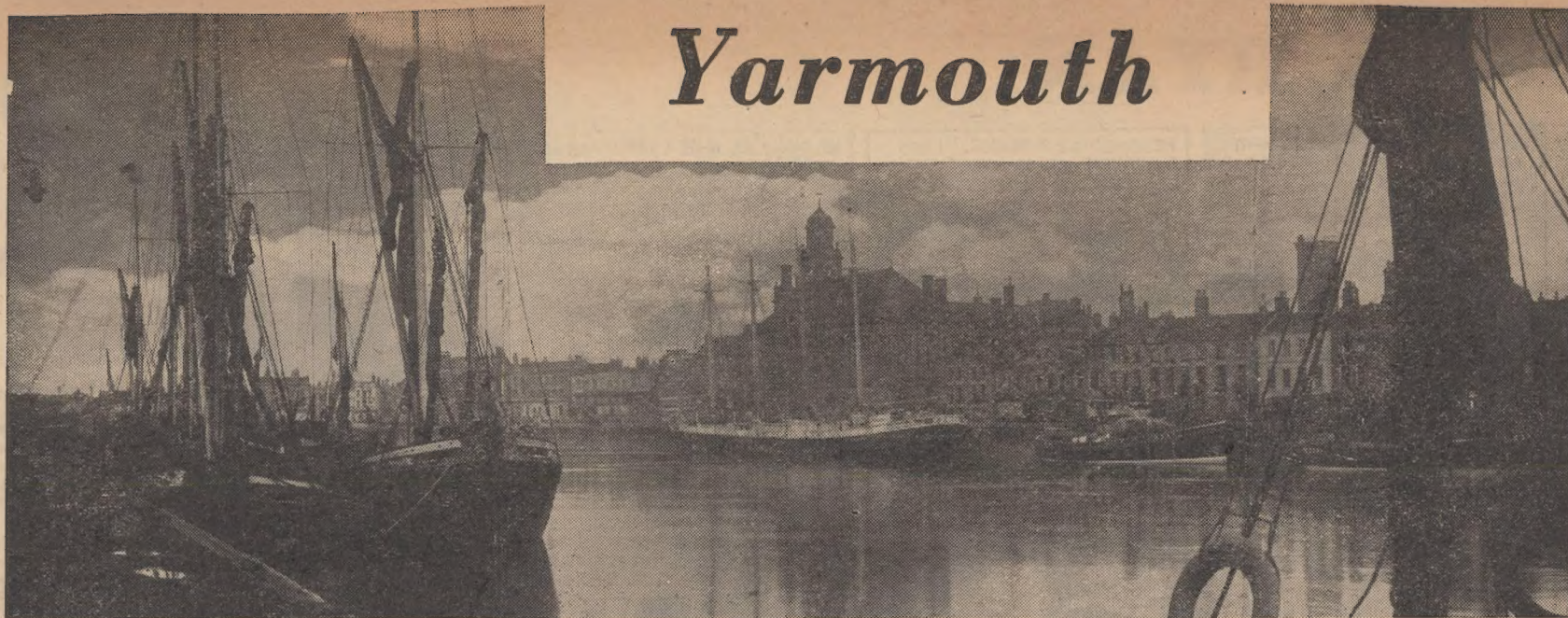
ALL stamps of the Nazi regime in Germany have been called in by the Allied Military Government and stocks will be destroyed.

They are replaced by Military Government stamps in nine denominations, printed by lithography in America. The design is a Gothic "M" in white upon an oval coloured plaque. Across the foot is the word "Deutschland," while the word "Pfenning" extends vertically down either side.

Good Morning



This is the Coat of Arms of Yarmouth—and you won't need us to tell you what kind of fish is represented here! Anyway, it looks fishy to us.



Yarmouth



MARKET PLACE.

Here's the place to buy the chickens and ducks, the rabbits and the eggs. Grand country produce from the rich farms surrounding Yarmouth is always on sale here. Strangely, you won't find many bloaters!



No, we've not made a mistake and slipped in a picture of Plymouth Hoe! This is the bowling green at Gorleston—and the man "rolling a pretty wood" is C.P.O. B. Kindred, home on leave.

What do you think of when somebody says "Yarmouth?" Don't answer, if you come from this East Coast port—or happen to know it well, for any other reason. Right, then, you others—all together now—"BLOATERS!"



This happy beach scene was not taken on the sands at Yarmouth—unfortunately they've been closed by the military during the war, but they will be open again soon. This picture was taken on Caister beach.



This is the station known to thousands of pre-war holiday makers who went to Yarmouth. It's the South Town station.



YARMOUTH ON SEA FROM AIR.

And finally here's an aerial picture of Yarmouth. It was taken before the war, we are afraid, but, as you know, it has been impossible to take aerial shots during the war—for good and sufficient reasons which you will know all about.